

# SUFFRAGISTS PLAN BIG POLITICAL COUP

Will Attempt to Elect Women to School Boards.

LEADERS BUSY THESE DAYS

Making Election This Fall a Sort of Preliminary to Equal Suffrage Campaign That Will Stir State Next Year.

Special Columbus Correspondent.

Columbus, Ohio.

In a concerted attempt to elect women to the school boards in all of the large cities this fall advocates of woman suffrage are planning a big political coup. They are making the school board election this fall a sort of preliminary to the big equal suffrage campaign that will stir the state next year. The suffrage leaders believe that if the women of the state shall be able this year to show their interest and power politically by taking full advantage of the limited suffrage they now have in being permitted to vote for members of the school boards, they will have made good progress for next year's fight. So the plan of the suffragists is to elect one or more women in each school board in every prominent community. Suffrage associations are working hard toward this end in all parts of Ohio.

Equal suffrage activity is reaching its height in Columbus now. Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, and Rose Livingston, the friend of the "white slaves" of New York's Chinatown, are both visitors in the capital this week. Both are ardent supporters of equal suffrage, and their visit to Ohio is expected by the suffrage leaders to aid in the suffrage campaign next fall.

## Will Encounter Opposition.

But the suffrage proponents aren't going to have an easy sledding in the coming fight. The opposition already is girding itself for the fight, and the conflict probably will be the most bitterly fought in the recent political history of the state. The prominent factors in the opposition to suffrage will be the liberal interests, who fear that the influence of women's vote would be dangerous to wet supremacy in every wet county in the state and might eventually aid toward complete liquor prohibition. The liberal interests consequently are losing no opportunity to prepare for the battle. They will abandon practically every other issue next fall in order to be free for the suffrage battle. Large manufacturing and public utility interests of the state also will be enlisted in the anti-suffrage fight, which will be continuous until the fall election of 1914. Much money is being spent now in a hope of heading off what is feared to be a growing sentiment for suffrage. Women lecturers are being sent over the state to argue against the suffrage speakers, and an enormous lot of anti-suffrage literature is being distributed. The energy and money that will be spent between now and next fall promises to be stupendous.

## Loan "Sharks" Hard Hit.

Loan "sharks" that invest Ohio as well as every other state in the union are hard hit by a decision just handed down by Common Pleas Judge Dillon of the Franklin county courts. Judge Dillon in effect decides that the loan people shall not be permitted to avoid coming within the loan license law of the state by technical ruses. In this he supports the decision of the Columbus police judge, Samuel G. Osborn, who fined two loan agents heavily for loaning on chattels without a license, as is required by law. In the police courts the defendants made the unique defense that while they made their borrowers believe that they were borrowing on their chattels, there was, in fact, no mortgage agreement involved and the loans were made on plain notes. Judge Dillon says in his ruling that he is unwilling to accept the technical subterfuge offered, and thus supports the finding of the police court.

## No Public Mausoleums.

There can't be such a thing in Ohio as a public mausoleum, according to the opinion of Attorney General Hogan, given in reply to the request of the officials at Cambridge, O., where it was proposed to erect a mausoleum under the city's control. Mr. Hogan says that mausoleums were not thought of at the time the Ohio laws relating to burying were enacted and that there is no authority now given for mausoleums.

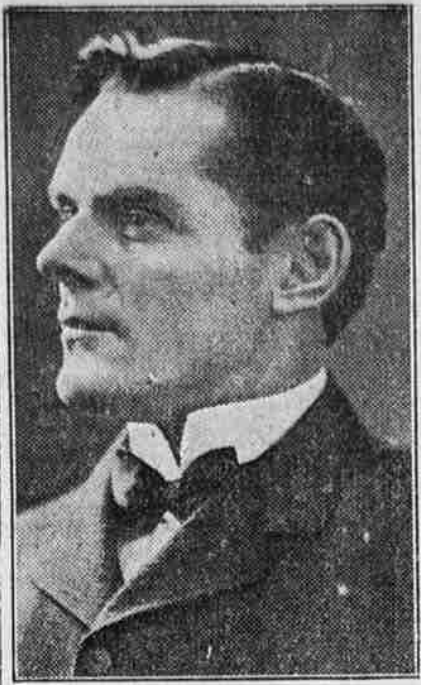
## Ruling of Elections Board.

A non-partisan ticket in some cases constitutes a party ticket, according to the ruling of the board of elections of Franklin county. The board has ruled that the Columbus non-partisan municipal ticket is really a party ticket.

## Dangerous Fire Flend Caught.

In the arrest of Karl Cappell, 23, at Snadenhuten, Tuscarawas county, officials of the fire marshal's office believe they have detected the most dangerous fire flend in Ohio. Cappell already has confessed to the burning of several barns and houses in Tuscarawas county. He has admitted himself to be a pyromaniac of the most pronounced type, and has told officials causing his arrest that he is unable to resist his impulses to burn. Cappell's arrest marks the culmination of a many weeks' hunt.

## HON. A. P. SANDLES.



President of state board of agriculture, who was fined \$20 and costs on charge of violating the health code of Columbus.

ticket, first, because it has selected a stated name and second because it has issued a declaration of principles. On this ground the board also holds that candidates on the Republican ticket cannot also have their names appear on the non-partisan ticket in view of the ruling of the secretary of state last year that a candidate could not have his name on more than one "party ticket." The ruling has caused much excitement here, and the charge is being made that the board has been inspired by political influences.

## Fights New Auto Law.

Arguments have begun in the courts here on the question of the constitutionality of the new auto law which threatens after Jan. 1 to compel the payments of auto fees as high as \$18 a year. The highest fees are now \$6. The Ohio Automobile association, which is fighting the new law, is contending that it amounts to double taxation and is unconstitutional for this and other reasons. A decision is expected before the law becomes operative the first of the year.

## Sandles Fined \$20 and Costs.

A. P. Sandles, president of the state board of agriculture, was fined \$20 and costs Friday in police court by Judge Osborn on a charge of violating the health code of Columbus. The case is the outgrowth of the refusal of Sandles to obey the order of the Columbus health officer to remove a pile of refuse from the state fair grounds, which, it is charged, attracted flies.

## Two Slayers Are Paroled.

Two Clevelanders in the penitentiary under life sentences for second degree murder were given paroles Friday. Bushrod Kelch, who began his term July, 1897, and Nicholas Heene, who came in March, 1901. Kelch killed his wife and Heene killed a Pennsylvania flagman at the Payne-av crossing. Kelch gets out Nov. 1, but Heene was released Saturday. Both will return to Cleveland. Kelch was a locomotive engineer at the time of the murder and tried suicide after shooting his wife.

He has been a prisoner with a good record and for nearly two years has been driving the auto truck that operates between the penitentiary and the prison farm, 20 miles out of Columbus. He was a trusty prior to that time.

Heene, while loafing about Cleveland in 1901, made the acquaintance of a flagman, Johnson, at the Payne-av crossing of the Pennsylvania. Johnson shared his noonday meals with the boy. One day after the pay car had left the old man's monthly envelope Heene beat Johnson to death with a coupling pin after climbing into the elevated flag shanty.

The old man was found dead by a switch crew that investigated to learn why the gates were not operated. Heene has made a good prison record. Thomas Columbia, sentenced from Cuyahoga county for five years in 1910 for criminal assault, was given a parole, but is required to report for one year. Being paroled ahead of the expiration of the short time limit, the parole board retains custody.

John G. Capener of Cuyahoga county, sent up for manslaughter in April, 1912, for 15 years, will get a parole Nov. 1.

The application of Rodney J. Diegle, former Ohio senate sergeant-at-arms, for parole was called before the parole board and indefinitely postponed. That means Diegle probably will serve out his sentence.

## Soot Found in Man's Lungs.

"Three-fourths of a pint of soot has been found in the lungs of a man living in a smoky city," says the October number of the Ohio state board of health's bulletin, issued Friday, in an editorial on the subject. "Smoke, an infernal old nuisance." Smoke is blamed for promoting many diseases.

## Hogan Is Confident.

Attorney General Hogan expresses confidence that the movement to try to knock out the Warnes taxation law through the medium of a mandamus suit in the supreme court to compel Secretary of States Graves to place the names of candidates for township and ward assessors on the ballot, will fail. In this suit, which will be filed by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Charles Groom of Hamilton county, it will be contended that the law violates the home law provision of the constitution.

## OLD PARTY NOT DEAD

CAUSE OF DIVISION IN REPUBLICAN RANKS SLIGHT.

Organization May Reunite and Live, Even Though It Must Remain in Minority for a Time.

Something like this is circulating these days: "The old Republican party is dead. Lay it low. It was some pumpkins in its day, but that day is past. It saved the Union from dismemberment, yes. It saved the public credit, first from rag money, and then from free silver coinage, yes. It protected American capital and labor from ruinous foreign competition in American markets, until American productions and wage scales mounted high, yes. Under its encouraging policies the great west was developed, yes. And other large things were done, yes. But at last it failed; and the places that knew it once will know it no more forever."

The Republican party erred and has been punished by division and defeat, but is the division permanent, and has capital punishment been inflicted? May not the party reunite and live, even though it must for its sins remain for a period in the minority?

It was the tariff that caused the party split. But the trouble did not reach the fundamentals. The Republicans who opposed the Payne revision did not base their action on protection. They were protectionists, and proclaimed the fact. They are still protectionists. Mr. La Follette is far, far away from Speaker Clark on the broad proposition of national taxation.

Why, then, should it be impossible for the two factions of the Republican party to get together if the cause of division is so slight? Is it impossible? Are not both factions for protection? For conservation that means development? For an elastic currency based on a sound financial policy? On such supervision of trusts as will guarantee small operators a chance at business?

This does not, of course, take into account men who are pushing, not a cause or causes, but the personal fortunes of a single individual. They are joined to their idol. They are counting not only on a continuation of Republican divisions, but divisions in the party now in power. Their hope is in chaos. If they can help spread turbulence, so as to have it affect both of the old parties, they see in their mind's eye their man marshaling the disaffected revolutionary program.

## Chaos and Currency.

The dissension among the Democrats over the currency bill is more than a mere difference of opinion; it involves the charge by Congressman Henry of Texas and others that the Glass-Owen measure, as drawn with approval of President Wilson and endorsement of Secretary Bryan, is "wholly in the interest of the creditor classes, the banking fraternity and the financial world, without proper provision for the debtor classes and those who toil and produce and sustain the country."

That makes out a worse indictment against the party than even its political opponents have made and puts currency legislation prospects at this late date in the extra session in a very chaotic condition. Some time and somehow the country will have its tariff and currency laws satisfactorily revised—and none denies the need of it—but in the meantime our Democratic friends will discover the practical difference between sitting on the fence and hooting at the fellow doing the work and getting down and doing it themselves.—Omaha Bee.

## Would Not Follow Roosevelt.

The disciples of Hiram Johnson out in California, finding that the Bull Moose party is fast vanishing, are proposing Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1916. The nomination of Roosevelt might enable them to get back into the old party gracefully, but if they wait for that opening they will be out in the cold a long time. Republicans generally would as soon follow Bryan as T. R.—Kansas City Journal.

## Fight in Democratic Party.

In the Democratic party the same fight is going on that wrecked the Republican. The hostile forces were in evidence at the Baltimore convention. They are active still. Only the other day President Wilson denounced the powerful lobby that was working at Washington to defeat the will of the people.

## Bryan Feels No Alarm.

Mr. Bryan says there is no reason to be alarmed over the tariff and no industries will shut down. Indeed, it is already announced that the chaquetaus will continue as usual.

## Must Be Party Measures.

Of course, it is a waste of time to attack the Democrats in congress for the manner in which they have prepared the currency bill or for the manner in which they prepared the tariff bill or for the manner in which they may prepare any other measure. If they did not do it that way—that is, by cutting out participation by the Republicans—they would find it more difficult to make such bills party measures. And, of course, they must be all that. Political considerations are superior to everything else.

## DESSERT DISHES OF MERIT

Sure to Be Acceptable Whether the Dinner Be a Formal or Family One.

Green Apple Charlotte.—Pare, core and stew in a very little water six or eight good cooking apples. Press the pulp through a sieve and add enough sugar to make it very sweet. While still hot, stir in an ounce of gelatin soaked in about six tablespoons of cold water. Stir until thoroughly dissolved. Then place in another dish containing cold water and stir until the mixture thickens. Then cut, and fold in, a large cup of cream, whipped stiff and dry. Turn into a mold, plain, or lined with stale sponge cake or lady fingers.

Quincy Puff.—Pare six goose-sized tart apples and a ripe quince. Slice them into a saucepan and cover with half a cup of water. Put the lid on the saucepan and cover with half a cup of water. Put the lid on the saucepan and cook for half an hour. Press through a sieve and return to the fire. Add yolks of three eggs, beaten with half a cup of sugar. Take from the fire and let cool slightly; then fold in the whites of the eggs, and turn into a pretty glass dish and place in refrigerator.

Plum Pudding.—Stew a quart of plums; remove the pits; sweeten to taste and add a little grated orange peel or nutmeg, and pour into an earthen cup, well buttered. Cover with a spoonful of rich bliscuit dough made soft enough to drop from a spoon or with the following batter: a cup of sweet cream or rich milk, one egg, a teaspoon of baking powder and enough flour to make a drop batter. Steam or bake for half an hour and turn out on a heated dish with the fruit on top. Serve with hard sauce.

## MAKE DISH WASHING EASIER

By Simplifying It This Never Pleasant Household Task May Be Made Lighter.

Simplify your dish washing thus: With careful handling the dishes may safely be washed in the sink, doing away with the care of a dishpan. To lessen danger of breakage place in the bottom of the sink a wooden protector made of slats. If the sink is not provided with an automatic stopper, a rubber sink stopper can be procured at a small price. A wooden dish rack, the kind that opens like an old-fashioned paperholder, will hold plates and saucers upright. The rack may be lifted out of the sink on a tray, and its contents, that have previously been scalded, allowed to dry there. A three cornered enamel strainer, on feet, occupies a corner of the sink. Into this, which costs a few cents, plates can be scraped before the dish washing begins. That dish towels may be close at hand, have fastened to the wall close to the sink a wooden arrangement with arms which open out or close on which to hang the towels after they have been washed and boiled.

## Sea Foam Rolls.

Scald a pint of sweet milk and add one tablespoon of sugar, one teaspoon salt and butter size of an egg. When lukewarm add one-half yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water and two cups of bread flour. Set to rise three hours, then add flour to knead. Let rise again and then shape into rolls by rolling each one oblong and brush with butter and fold over. Let rise until very light and bake 30 minutes. If wanted at six p. m. mix them about 10:30 a. m.

## India Comfit.

Sift together one cup cornmeal, one cup cornstarch, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt. Beat two eggs very light, add one cup freshly boiled and cooled rice, one-half cup molasses, one tablespoon melted butter and one cup milk. Combine the mixtures. The batter must be very thin and if necessary add more milk. Pour into a deep buttered pan and bake in a quick oven. Serve the moment it is taken from the oven, with sauce or whipped cream.

## Stuffed Shoulder Dinner.

Buy a fresh shoulder of pork, have the butcher bone it, stuff it, sew it up tight, roll it in cloth, boil it two hours, take it out of cloth, put it in an iron spider and bake it two hours. Before putting in the oven stick it full of whole cloves all through the rind. It will come out crisp and fine. Have baked sweet potatoes, mashed white potatoes, turnip, onions, celery, jelly, bread and butter and mock cherry pie and cheese for dessert.

## Tutti Frutti Shortcake.

Bake any ordinary sponge cake mixture in two oblong pans. Spread one layer with a combination of sliced bananas, shredded pineapple and chopped cherries (either fresh or maraschino) sprinkle over this layer pulverized sugar. Put on the second layer of cake. Spread with sweetened whipped cream and cut in squares for serving. This is entirely original and delicious, as one trial will prove.

## Sausages With Tomatoes.

Fry sausages a nice brown and arrange in dish in front of fire. Cut the tomatoes into slices with some onions thinly sliced. Fry them, season with pepper and salt. Place them among the sausages and serve hot.

## Buttonholes in Towels.

When making towels that are to hang on nails or hooks, work a buttonhole in each of two opposite corners, then a "hanger" is always ready, whichever end of the towel is taken up.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

SHORT BALLOT FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein: Section 1. That, for the purpose of procuring a short ballot for state officers, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, a proposal to amend sections 1, 2 and 18 of article III of the constitution to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state and an attorney general. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of the state, and at the places of voting for members of the general assembly.

"Sec. 2. The governor and lieutenant governor shall hold their offices for two years. Their terms of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 18. The governor shall appoint the secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state and attorney general, and shall have authority to remove any of said officials so appointed. Every officer holding office by election when this amendment is adopted shall continue to hold such office until the term for which he was elected and until his successor shall have been elected or appointed as provided by law.

SECTION 2. At such election this amendment shall be placed on the official ballot in the manner prescribed by law as "ARTICLE III, SECTIONS 1, 2 and 18—THE SHORT BALLOT FOR STATE OFFICERS", or in other language sufficient to designate it clearly, and if a majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendment, sections 1, 2 and 18 hereinabove set forth shall on and after the first day of January, 1914, become and constitute the sections amended of article III of the constitution of the state of Ohio and said original sections 1, 2 and 18 shall be repealed and annulled.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives. HUGH L. NICHOLS, President of the Senate.

Adopted April 18th, 1913. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article III of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, relative to the selection of governor and other state officers."

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

[Seal] AUTHORIZATION OF PUBLICATION. Department of Public Printing of Ohio.

Publication of the above proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, under Section 3 of an act entitled, "An act relating to certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of Ohio and the publication thereof," passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 28, 1913, is authorized by the Department of Public Printing of the State of Ohio.

FRANK HANSEN, Supervisor of Public Printing.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

SHORT BALLOT FOR COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein: Section 1. That, for the purpose of procuring a short ballot for county and township officers, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, a proposal to amend sections 3, 4 and 7 of article X of the constitution and to amend sections 1 and 2 of such article to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Laws may be passed providing for the election or appointment and tenure of all such county and township officers as may be necessary, which officers shall have such power of local taxation for police purposes, as may be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 2. Laws may be passed providing for the form of government for counties and the townships therein.

SECTION 2. At such election this amendment shall be placed on the official ballot in the manner prescribed by law as "ARTICLE X, SECTIONS 1 and 2—SHORT BALLOT FOR COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS", or in other language sufficient to designate it clearly, and if a majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendment, sections 1 and 2 hereinabove set forth shall on and after the first day of January, 1914, become and constitute the sections amended of article X of the constitution of the state of Ohio and said original sections 1 and 2, and also sections 3, 4 and 7 of such article, and also section 16 of article IV, shall be repealed and annulled.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives. HUGH L. NICHOLS, President of the Senate.

Adopted April 18th, 1913. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article X of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, relative to county and township organizations."

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

[Seal] AUTHORIZATION OF PUBLICATION.

Department of Public Printing of Ohio. Publication of the above proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, under Section 3 of an act entitled, "An act relating to certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of Ohio and the publication thereof," passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 28, 1913, is authorized by the Department of Public Printing of the State of Ohio.

FRANK HANSEN, Supervisor of Public Printing.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

EXEMPTING PUBLIC BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: Section 1. A proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1913, to amend article XII of the constitution of the state of Ohio by the addition of section 12, to read as follows: ARTICLE XII.

Finance and Taxation. Sec. 12. Bonds of the state of Ohio and of any city, village, hamlet, county, road district or township in the state, and bonds issued in behalf of the public schools of Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith shall be exempt from taxation.

Section 2. That this amendment shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives. HUGH L. NICHOLS, President of the Senate.

Adopted April 18th, 1913. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article XII of the Constitution of Ohio by the addition of Section 12."

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

[Seal] AUTHORIZATION OF PUBLICATION. Department of Public Printing of Ohio.

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FRANK HANSEN, Supervisor of Public Printing.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN TO CERTAIN OFFICES.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein: That for the purpose of procuring the eligibility of women to certain offices of this state, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state in the manner provided by law, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, to amend the constitution of the state by amending article XV, section 4, thereof so that it will read as follows:

"Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state unless possessed of the qualifications of an elector; provided that women who are citizens may be appointed as members of the boards of directors of the state or any political subdivision thereof, or as officers or members of women or children or both.

SECTION 2. At such election this amendment shall be placed on the official ballot in the manner prescribed by law as "ARTICLE XV, SECTION 4—ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN TO APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF DIRECTORS IN DEPARTMENT AND INSTITUTIONS AFFECTING OR CARING FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN", or in other language sufficient to designate it clearly, and if a majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendment, section 4 hereinabove set forth shall on and after the first day of January, 1914, become and constitute the section amended of article XV of the constitution of the state of Ohio and said original section 4 shall be repealed and annulled.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives. HUGH L. NICHOLS, President of the Senate.

Adopted April 18th, 1913. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, relative to the eligibility of women to certain offices."

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

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FRANK HANSEN, Supervisor of Public Printing.

More property is sold through classified advertising every year than is sold through agents.

Compare the cost of a want ad with the customary commission charged.

The agent has many properties among which to divide his selling efforts.

A want ad finds the party who wants your property in a few days.

**This Space Is for Sale**  
at very reasonable rates  
Why not use it to advertise your wares?

**Sale Bills PRINTED**  
If you intend to have a sale get our prices  
We are fixed for turning out work of this kind in double-quick time.

**The Advertised Article**  
is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shopworn.